his assertions were true.

coveries of "wickedest cities" and re-

and the mastery of the art of giving grace-

fully which is shown in the Dowager Em-

press of China's wedding present to Miss

The cutlying rural divisions of New York

city are not to be deprived of their bucolic

sports and pastimes because of consolida-

tion into urban New York. The Staten

Island Aldermen, acting as a local board,

have requested, petitioned and recom-mended that the Board of Aldermen of

New York "take such action as may be

necessary to obtain an appropriation of

\$5,000, of which \$2,500 is to be expended by

the Board of Education of the city of New

York for the purpose of erecting a building

on the grounds of the Richmond County

Agricultural Society at Dongan Hills,

Staten Island, and \$2,500 for the purpose

of making an exhibit of the growth of

Staten Island in agricultural and pisca-

torial industries." A county fair in Rich-

mond borough will be a novel summer at-

traction for many residents of Manhattan.

to whom county fairs are rather a reminis-

cence of childhood than a semi-official

ceive similar missions in America.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Questions for New Yorkers.

The sale of the city's bonds yesterday, for a quarter of a century, produced results which it may be expedient in certain quarters and for certain reasons to to afford matter for serious thought.

Is it an entirely satisfactory thing that obligations on no better basis than from 3.65 to 3.70?

Is there any credit in the world that ought to be higher than that of this metropolis?

What shadow has fallen upon it? What would the city's credit be, and what would its bonds sell for in the pitiless market, if Municipal Ownership, now around the corner, should come into plain sight from around that corner and proceed on a borrowing errand down Broadway from Murray to Wall?

The Proper Time to Celebrate.

Mr. TAFT, Mr. SHONTS, Mr. STEVENS and others on whom rest the burdens of a mighty job will observe with interest the canal news from Tampa.

The excellent citizens of that town have determined to hitch their local wagon to a star. They purpose to celebrate by a world's fair in the early months of 1908 "the commencement of the work on the Panama Canal, to the end that the importance of this great isthmian waterway may be accentuated and the sentiment in favor of its early completion fostered and kept alive."

The Governor of Florida has already issued a proclamation fixing the date for the "isthmian and international exposition." Representative SPARKMAN of the Tampa district has introduced this week a joint resolution of the familiar sort so often preliminary to larger drafts on Federal aid for local shows. This resolution merely requests the President to proclaim the fair to the foreign Powers and invite the nations that his remarks were in any way repto participate with exhibits; and also resentative of the President's opinions to arrange for a great international naval rendezvous and international military display at Tampa during the fair.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of all Florida and of Tampa in particular, we are somewhat of the opinion that the Federal Government had better hold off. The proposed assumption by that enterprising town of the main responsibility for the accentuation of the importance of the great isthmian waterway and for the fostering and preservation of the sentiment in favor of its early statement of the political aspects of the Speaker's eye. completion strikes the imagination as question, including, among other things, not altogether altruistic.

There should be only one occas national high jinks with reference to the Panama Canal, and that should celebrate not the commencement of the pletion, with ships going through from ocean to ocean as the exhibit of incomparable interest.

The Increasing Signs of Trouble in China.

There seems to be no doubt that the vast and normally inert mass of China's population is now undergoing a species of fermentation, although reports emanating from the northern provinces are less alarming than those which come from the region south of the Yangtse Kiang. A survey of the whole situation indicates that there are no fewer than three independent movements, namely, a movement for reform, educational, social, economic and political; an antiforeigner movement, and an anti-dynastic movement.

The movement for reform began some years before the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, and gained sufficient headway to secure from the present Emperor the educational concessions which caused him to be virtually deposed by the reactionists and superseded by the present Empress Regent. For a time the reform party seemed to have been extinguished, but it revived during the war between Russia and Japan, and has received immense development since the Japanese gave proof of the ease with which Asiatics can beat the same spectacle, for she has since shown herself friendly to the assimilacommission to this country for the puranti-dynastic, but evidently hald that house.

The anti-foreigner movement, although and to address itself mainly to the unmost progressive Chinese, while eager to borrow the science of the West. resent the encreachments made by introduction of water into dry places. France, England, Germany, Russia and even Japan on their national territory, and they also resent bitterly their treatment in the United States at the hands of officials whose business it is to enforce for the moment more than the former. for although the United States has never taken an inch of Chinese territory, it is American and not French, English, suffered from a concerted boycott. How North Dakota, under the supervision of as the most perfect example of a town serious has been the blow dealt us by

that weapon is manifest from the fact that for the present our export trade to China is almost dead. In spite of repeated mandates issued by the Court of Pekin to provincial authorities, the boycott goes on, or if it is lifted nominally in one place it is applied rigorously in another. Thus we are told that the systematic boycotting of American goods is now practised in provinces of the remote interior as well as throughout the regions of the coast.

Now, as forty-five years ago, most of the organizers of antagonism to the reigning family are to be found south of the Yangtse Kiang. This part of China was the latest to be subdued by the invading Manchus, and there still lingers in it a feeling of loyalty to the last native dynasty, which was overthrown two and a half centuries ago. Here it was that the Taipings recruited most of the forces with which for a time it seemed the first 4 per cent, bonds offered by it to foreign onlookers probable that they would drive the Manchus out of China. This anti-dynastic movement among the southern Chinese is entirely distinct proclaim as satisfactory, but which seem | from the feeling of antipathy to European foreigners in general and to Americans in particular. It is also distinct New York should be now able to sell its from the movement for reform. There is no reason to suppose that a native ruler would show himself less progressive than the Manchus, and he could hardly evince a more cordial sympathy with reformers than was exhibited, to his own

harm, by the present Emperor. What we would here point out is that the three movements just described are unrelated in motive or in end. They are simply simultaneous. They all do bear witness, however, to the breadth and depth of the agitation with which the huge amorphous, long torpid congeries of human beings cooped together in the Middle Kingdom is beginning to heave. It looks, in fine, as if the innumerable, heterogeneous, multilingual multitude undergoing the birth throes of a nascent new civilization.

Mr. Lodge and the White House. We do not think that the misapprehension appearing in the subjoined letter is general, but perhaps it is well to correct it at once:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with great interest Senator Longs's speech on rate fixing and your comments on it. You lad, as: imply that the Senator represents the President's attitude. It is elsewhere said that Mr. Longs's statement has great significance because it originated at the White House. I should be glad if it were true that Mr. LODGE spoke for Mr. ROOSEVELT, but is there the slightest evidence of this?

Not the slightest evidence of it, so far as we know or have any reason to suppose. The idea that Senator LODGE concerning the subject discussed, is a pure assumption, based on nothing but the known friendship between the two gentlemen, and most unjust to Mr. | quick, nervous, helpful hands." LODGE as a statesman of independent

thought and initiative.

Our correspondent is mistaken in saying that we have implied that Mr. Lodge's tude. THE SUN has said or implied nothing of the sort. What we did say was that the Senator made a comprehensive the fairest way possible, by quoting the Joe of 80,000,000 of the best people the subject, as contained in the message work but its early and satisfactory com- of last December. That is a very different thing from asserting or implying that the views of Mr. LODGE, as expressed by him on Monday, were inspired at the White House or that he spoke for the

President in the Senate On the contrary, we believe that it would be difficult to find in the files of the Congressional Record for the past thirty years any speech for which the orator was more individually and exclusively responsible than Mr. LODGE was and is for his notable effort of Monday.

Wet and Dry.

On February 8 the Senate passed an amendment to the irrigation and redamation act of June 17, 1902, proposed by HANSBROUGH of North Dakota, Mr. which, if it is adopted by the House of Representatives and receives the approval of the President, will authorize the diversion of \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund and its use to pay for a system of canals to drain lands in several North Dakota counties that would seem to suffer from wetness and not from aridity The purpose of the law of 1902 is set

forth in these words in its title: " An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands."

the Federal Government "to a benevolent, with light, is especially engaging, but its Europeans with the latter's own weapons supervision of a general irrigation syson land and sea. Apparently the Em- tem in the arid and semi-arid sections press Regent herself was impressed by of the West." Under its provisions the money arising from the sale of public lands in several States and Territories. tion of Western ideas and has sent a including North Dakota, instead of being covered into the general fund in the pose of studying our institutions. Many Federal Treasury, is set aside as a Chinese reformers, therefore, are not reclamation fund, to be expended under the authority of the Secretary of the their progressive programme may be Interior "in the * * * construction | it from evil ways, because, as he declares, carried out under the present ruling and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development | Herr NINMANN has resorted to religious of waters for the reclamation of arid it is supposed to spring from prejudice and semi-arid lands." As land is reclaimed and sold the cost of its redempeducated classes, comprises not a few tion is charged against the settlers and reformers in its ranks. Some of the repaid to the Government by them, to go again into the reclamation fund to and he intends, when Berlin is purified

Mr. HANSBROUGH'S amendment to the act provides that "\$1,000,000 of the than his strength. moneys hereafter arising from the sale of public lands in the State of North Dakota, and which under the act of ness of Berlin, some eminent American the Exclusion act. Strange as it may June 17, 1902, would otherwise become seem, the latter provocation rankles a part of the reclamation fund, may be used for the purpose of constructing a suitable and comprehensive system of preacher believes that Philadelphia is drainage of lands in the counties of the worst community on earth, with Pembina, Waish, Grand Forks, Traill, New York a close second. Chicago has German or Russian goods that have Cass and Richland, in the said State of been described by ambitious reformers

benefited by this drainage system is to pay the cost in ten annual instalments, and the money thus repaid is to be covered into the reclamation fund, to be used eventually for the purposes of the act of 1902.

The six counties named in the act constitute the eastern tier of the State. They lie along the Red River of the North, in the great Dakota wheat region, which is not infrequently described by enthusiastic residents of the State as "the garden spot of the world."

Mr. HANSBROUGH'S amendment was introduced on January 25. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. On January 29 Mr. HANS-BROUGH presented a petition in its favor from the North Dakota State Drainage League. On February 5 Mr. HANS-BROUGH, for the committee, presented a report to the Senate recommending the passage of the amendment with verbal changes, and it was put on the calendar. On February 8 the bill was considered "as in committee of the whole," reported to the Senate as amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was passed. From the Senate it went to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands on February 12.

This is as much of the history of Mr. HANSBROUGH'S amendment as can be obtained from the Record and the Senate committee report. If it was explained to the Senate, or to the committee, why law for the wetting of dry lands should be amended to provide for the drying of wet lands, the explanation is omitted from the records. No debate on it was held in the Senate, or if one was held it was not reported. The committee recommended its adoption in exactly forty-three words and four numerals. It appears that the work it authorizes is far beyond the scope and object of the original law. Were it not, the passage that collectively we call Chinese were of the amendment would seem to be unnecessary.

The House will have an opportunity to spread upon the record the full history and explanation of Mr. HANSBROUGH'S amendment.

Poetry in Oklahoma. The name "Oklahoma" is music and poetry. It might be the burden of an old Spanish or early Tennysonian bai-

Oklahoma. Scalding and salt the big tears flow; Why will you treat your lover so, Oklahoma? Come, for my life is running low. Likewise, alas! my store of ' dough.'

" My heart is weary with my woe.

At the Lincoln Day banquet at Muskogee, I. T., the Hon. R. P. HARRISON, an was speaking for Mr. ROOSEVELT, or old friend of Uncle JOE CANNON, read this prose poem in celebration of him:

" Mr. Cannon belongs to the Lincoln type of statesmen. He has the same pathetic eye, the great brain, wide, furrowed brow, lean American law, prominent nose, wide, generous mouth, and

These physical characteristics are Senator Cullom's. He has his face registered, we believe, if not patented. He is the only original Man Who Looks Like speech represented the President's atti- Lincoln, and Mr. Cannon respects the trademark. Mr. Cannon's eye is not pathetic. The pathos is in the eye of the Representative who can't catch the

Still bleeding in the poetic vein, Mr. the President's attitude. He stated the HARRISON perorated on "the grand, President's attitude on judicial review in wise, honest, loving and beloved Uncle President's own words on that branch of God's great earth." The expression of the pathetic eye when it reads that

simple tribute should be photographed. Mr. HARRISON read a really fine poem, full of symmetrical feet:

Oklahoma, my beautiful land of the West, Which enchants every heart that it knows: With its slivery nights and its sunshiny days, While its sunsets blush red as the rose. The cotton grows rank in the broad river fields On the prairie the corn and the wheat; The grass of its ranges is spangled with flowers

And its southwind with perfume is sweet. The herds have lain down on the high, treeless

While the valleys are silent below; The farm house supplants the wigwam of the tribe

The switch light the campfire's red glow. Here hope springs anew in this fair, virgin land-Each promise 'twill surely fulfil; As we gather its treasures we know that the Gon Of Columbia remembers us still.

Then, beloved, come out where the moonligh falls white And the Cherokee rose dreams of love

Where the dewdrops reflect the soft, mystical light Of the luminous stars, high above.

Let me sit by your side, let me look in your eyes While I hold in my clasp your dear hand. And I list while you sing with the voice that I love Oklahoma, my beautiful land."

It is not generally known, perhaps, that this is Mr. CANNON'S own composition. He, too, has warmed himself at the sacred fire and taken subtle draughts from haunted streams. The final stanza, It has been described as committing tremulous with emotion and suffused companions with their rich local color are more original and impressive. It is a poem to set to music. It should be reprinted in the Congressional Record at once.

The Wickedest City.

Just at present Berlin is afflicted with an agitator, OLIVER NINMANN, who is attempting to reform the city and rescue "it is the wickedest city in the world." services in the streets to accomplish the reformation of the community. Incidentally, he has left his wife and child and consecrated his life to bettering the morals and manners of the human race. be used over and over again for the and uplifted, to start on a tour of the world. Possibly New York may see him unless his task in Berlin proves greater

If, however, Herr NINMANN is correctly informed as to the superlative wickedexperts in sin and crime are sadly at fault. Unless later returns have changed his opinion, an eminent New York the Secretary of Agriculture." The land given up wholly to wrongdoing. In the

recent municipal campaign in San Fran-ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.- Under the prescisco the anti-administration forces as-

serted with absolute confidence that no spot on earth was so morally rotten as their town. In fact, every community big enough to attract attention has at some time or another been described as the championearthly abode of immorality and vice by some admiring or shocked investigator who had no difficulty in persuading a respectable following that Of Herr NINMANN the despatches record that he received his mission in a dream. This entitles him to c'assification with those who make similar dis-There is something really pathetic about Sir FRANCIS C. BURNAND'S more than forty years of industrious endeavor to make We hope we do not exceed the proprieties in speaking of the refinement of good taste

> seeks to explain to the Russian Government that there is really no reason why each of them should not be on the best of terms with her, the Russian Foreign Office is instructed to reply: "Lend me money and I am your friend." It is worth noting the points of similarity between the condition of the Russian Government to-day among the European Powers and the situation to which Crispi brought Italy during the strenuous days of the Triple Alliance. His attempts at keeping abreast of his military obligations to Germany were as foredoomed to calamity as the ambition of a poor man to live in a rich street and keep spending more money than he has as a means of keeping friends with his neighbor, the big swell. It lasted for a time, but it brought Italy to beggary from overtaxation, and she is now successfully putting her house in order by adopting the opposite policy of discarding all "mailed fist" designs upon the map of Europe and securing instead friendly commercial relations with the

A firm of London importers of foodstuffs predicts that there will be a slump in the price of dairy products the world over as soon as Siberia strikes a steady gait in butter production. The reason assigned for this astonishing prophecy is that Siberia is now exporting annually a little more than 80,000,000 pounds of butter, while the dairy regions are capable of producing fifteen times as much, or more than the imports of Great Britain from all her possessions.

The London firm, having studied the Siberian dairy prospects on the ground, thinks that it will be so difficult for Canada and New Zealand, the chief sources of Great Britain's butter supply from her colonies, to compete with Siberian butter that they will have to drop out of that department of dairy exporting and confine their attention to cheese making. It adds that Denmark is already feeling the strain of Siberian competition.

However this may be, it is certain that butter making is becoming nearly as important in Siberia as all her other industries put together. Yet it is possible that the great slump in the dairy business will be averted. There is evidence of a growing appetite for butter among the Far Eastern Asiatics. If those countless millions add butter to their bill of fare the cows will have a busy time of it.

The excellence of European roads built under military authority, with special reference to the exigencies of military operations, has served greatly the convenience of cyclists and automobilists. There are few "military roads" in the United States, but the Post Office Department is improving many country roads, and its power to improve them further has been shown in a suggestion made by Postmaster-General Correlyou in his report, as follows:

The requirement precedent to the establish ment of rural delivery shall be a possible patronage of one hundred families on a standard route of twenty four miles; that the roads be kept in good condition, unobstructed by gates, and with all streams fordable at all seasons of the year.

It is a familiar saying that "what Uncle Sam does is well done." The demand by the Post Office Department as a requirement for rural free delivery that 30,000 roads shall be kept in good condition is coupled with the condition that if these roads fall below the required standard the delivery of letters upon that line will be suspended. The adoption of such a policy would be of incalculable benefit to thousands of persons in many parts of the coun try, and in harmony with the "good roads" legislation adopted by many States.

TIPPING DEFENDED.

Thoughtful Observations of a Boston Walter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pity for the

nan who does not realize and shame to him who will not acknowledge that enjoying a meal depends to a great part on the way this meal is served. He neaks out of the room on tiptee with a feeling that the shadow of the man who for his courtesy, at-tentiveness and good will to comply with all his wishes, and if possible to read them in his face in advance, he has thanked not even by a kind look or a friendly word, is following him to the door.
Unhapplly, the waiter is dependent on his tips out is it a disgrace when through hard work and plain living he has succeeded in saving for himself so much as to make his life comfortable in old age: Is not his merit greater than that of those who through bad schemes or speculation have got hold

of other people's money Efforts have been made to settle the question and to do away with the practice for years in Europe, but without success. The public liself has come back to the old conclusion that a waiter attending to a party is doing this party a private service. He can perform his duty in differ-ent ways; he can do it in a negligent and unsatisfactory way by throwing the dishes on the table and spoil the man's good humor and at the same time his appetite, and then certainly he is not entitled to a tip: but he can also make the meal a very agreeable and pleasant incident for the guest Is he not entitled to a recompense when through his good behavior he helps to make a dinner that

mebody gives to his friends a success Happily, 99 per cent, of the public thinks so; the rest may even have an aversion to pay for what they have eaten. Let the man who never gives or less than a cent try to find out where he will arrive by doing so. If he is a regular outside diner he will soon be good, five and let the others O. SCHULZ, Walter.

BOSTON, Feb. 14. Educational Alliance Non-Racial. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to ecent communications in THE SUN on the Educational Alliance, permit me to say that Gentiles as well as Jews are urged to join in the mission of Americanizing immigrants of all creeds and

Due possibly to the founding of this organization by Jews, there is an apparent prevailing idea tha philanthropic work is conducted exclusively for and by Jews. The help of humane and pe The annual membership fee is \$10. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The Good Lord and Tom Griffiths. From the Miami Record-Herald. The good Lord sent us a big shoulder of meat ruesday. Tom Griffiths brought it.

No Doubt of It! Teacher-Now, Johnny, what was Washington's Farewell Address?

Mrs. Casey-Has yer husband any infe Mrs. Hogan-Begobs, he's under it all the time. RUSSIA'S QUEST OF CASH.

ent eclipse of Russia as an international power there is a risk that the world may forget that foreign policy may be once again a controlling influence in Russian It used to be the only kind of politics of which foreign countries heard from St. Petersburg, as it was the only kind which Russian statesmen thought worthy of their attention. A great government which has sacrificed every internal interest to the prestige of a vast military machine and finds when the trial comes that its machine is utterly defeated has to talk very quietly for a time about its foreign policy. But Russia is young, and in spite of all that she is suffering now her youth should help her to recuperate very much sooner than many of her critics expect. That she is to be a force in the world again is evidently the view of the Powers which are grouped in the European alliances, for all of them are studiously civil to her. What they expect to get for present use is not very clear; but what Russia's Government wants from these same foreign equaintances is absolutely plain.

When France, Germany or England French Republic

Now, the first fact that Russia has to face in matching herself among the Powers is that she cannot find the money to bring her army of a million men into line with the modern standard of efficiency. long as her strength was believed in she could get all the money she wanted for that purpose in France: but no Frenchman believes to-day that by lending more money to Russia he could make her army a real danger to Germany's eastern frontier Yet Russia's foreign policy amounts to just what Russia's army can make it.

As the secretaries in the Russian Foreign Office philosophically admit, this is a very bad year for raising money in Europe. Russia should repay on March 1 next the two year loan which the Berlin bankers, encouraged by Kaiser William, found for her early in the Japanese war. but she has had to postpone payment, greatly to the Germans' annoyance, for the ready money is much wanted there. It is not from that quarter that the necessary supplies will be forthcoming. The chances in France are different, but are scarcely more encouraging to the Russian Government as it is at present organized. France is in the position which is frequent enough among creditors who have lent great sums. They find that they have to lend still a little more or to make their debtor a bankrupt. It is certainly not France's interest to see her ally internationally insolvent. Her whole concern from the financial standpoint is to try to strengthen Russia in the politicoeconomic sense of making her good for the money that she has had advanced to her. Her banks have many active agents all over Russia, and the effect of their report says that Russia cannot be made a good borrower except with the concurrence of the independent commercial and agricultural world-that is to say, without the concurrence of the factors whose only platform is the Duma.

It was the Czar's first stipulation when he issued the Duma manifesto of August last that the foreign affairs of the empire and the control of its armed forces must remain entirely outside of the scope of the Duma discussion. He even nominated a council of imperial defence, with his cousin the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch as president, and containing representatives of the army and navy, which was to be the sole body entitled to advise him on external policy. It now seems that economics and the interaction of money, which is the feature of our modern world are to be altogether too strong for autocracy. The autocrat says: "If I am to have a foreign policy I am to have ready money. The only people that have ready money to spare reply: "You will have the money when we see that the regularly constituted body which you have ordered to be elected is made cognizant of the transaction. The autocrat rejoins: "This Duma is forbidden to touch any side of foreign policy and to me the money side is the biggest side." France can only reply: "I am very sorry, but you have heard my answer."

If, as is very likely, Nicholas is once again forced out of his intransigeant notion that after all he is still a complete autocrat in imperial affairs, then the result upon Russia's foreign policy must be momentous. To begin with, if the Duma gets control of the money it will certainly not apply it to gratify the militant court party's wish to give the army a chance of recovering its glory by fighting somebody else. Moreover, it was with the money raised from public taxation that all the imperially favored companies for Manchurian development and Yalu timber concessions were worked. It is not conceivable that any kind of elected Duma, given the condition of Russia to-day, can dream of looking for a foreign policy of adventure. In this it is certain that all her creditors will encourage her. The more they turn to giving Russia herself a chance, with her vast untouched natural resources; the sooner will Russians have another chance of being able to afford to gratify their inborn instinct for some fresh exploit across the plains beyond the

horizon. Meanwhile, the question of affording it is wholly unanswered. The only straw at which the Czar and the old order can catch is that everything in Europe may suddenly become smooth, and that they might get money again under the old conditions and without questions. On that account Russia really wishes a peaceful outcome to the Algeciras conference.

Not. We Hope, to the General TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At holida time a friend presented to me the little book of Sun editorials with the remark, "This is what I consider the caviar of English literature." It is strictly ALBANT, N. Y., Feb. 14.

From the Korean Dady News.
It is estimated that the output of gold in Corea

will reach about 7,000,000 yen. Owing to the war the last two years were much below the average. An Inquiry.

Orator-God made the country and man made Johnny-Then were the suburbs made in Ger. CANADA'S TARIFF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- After five months of diligent investigation and patient hear ing the inquiries of the Canadian Tariff Commission have been brought to an end. There now remains a vast work in the tabulation of statistics, the sifting of evidence and the drafting of general and special conclusions. An enormous amount of information regarding industrial conditions has been obtained. Much of it has value irrespective of its bearing upon the fiscal policy of the Dominion.

The result of the inquiry points to a stand pat policy. The Toronto Globe doubtless expresses the general sentiment in a recent editorial article:

The broad moral to be drawn from the inquiry is to leave well enough alone. The country is do-ing well, the manufacturers, the merchants, the farmers, the mechanics, are doing well. There is no cry for a change. We have had for the past eight years a stable tariff, and that has been more important than the putting into practice of fanciful notions in the shape of scientific tariffs which lead

sight years a stable tariff, and that has been more important than the putting into practice of fanciful notions in the shape of scientific tariffs which lead we know not where.

The difference between the Canadian agitation and that of the United States is that the demand in Canada has been for higher rates and more protection, while the call on our side of the line is mainly for an adjustment of schedules in the other direction. Yet the obstacle to revision has been the same in both cases, namely, the fear of disturbing national prosperity by the dislocation of an important part of the industrial and commercial machinery. In Canada the burden of proof was laid on those who believe that present rates are too low. With us it rests on those which that our schedule in whole or in part is excessive.

While it is now quite certain that Canada will not essay any drastic revision of her tariff, it is almost equally certain that she will use the results of her investigation as a basis for some reasonable and beneficial adjustment of particular rates. This is a process in which the United States may well imitate its neighbor.

Canada's present tariff went into effect in 1897, when the Liberal party came into power. It made no radical change in the fiscal policy, and the process was rather one of an adjustment of items than the adoption of any new system. Canada's conditions of any new system. Canada's present tariff went into effect in 1897, when the Liberal party came into power. It made no radical change in the fiscal policy, and the process was rather one of an adjustment of items than the adoption of any new system. Canada's present tariff went into effect in 1897, when the Liberal party came into power. It made no radical change in the fiscal policy, and the process was rather one of an adjustment of items than the adoption of any new system. Canada's present tariff went into effect in 1897, when the Liberal party came into power. It made no radical change in the fiscal policy, and the process was rather one of an

adoption of any new system. Canada's gets aggregate foreign trade for that year was \$257,000,000. For the fiscal year 1905 it was \$470,000,000, an increase of 83 per cent. During the life of the Dingley tariff, which went into effect a year later (1898), the foreign trade of the United States has increased 45 per cent. If we have any good reasons for standing pat, it appears that Canada has more reasons and better reasons.

MORE OF THE KAFFIR REVOLT. The Danger of a Native Uprising Against the Poll Tax.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Since writing recently on the Kaffir revolt against the poll tax in Natal, I have received from a correspondent in that part of South Africa several papers in which the danger of a native rising was brought to the urgent attention of the Natalauthorities. According to both the Times of Natal and the Natal M reury preparations for a rising on a large scale have been going on in British Zululand for a long time. The cause of the discontent is said to be not only the poll ta , but the irresponsible way n which the veterinary surgeons charged to prevent the sprend of the cattle plague in Zululand and in other parts of the country deal with the cattle elonging to the catives.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Dinizuli, he recognized head of the Zulus, has been erecting military kraals in different parts of the country in order to perpetuate the memory of his illustrious ancestors, Dingaan and Chaka; also to the disbandment of the trained force of Zulus under British and South African officers, and their absorption by Dinizuli, in the new force he is organizing in his military kraals at commanding points throughout his territory. Zululand is now spoken of as "the focus around which native ambition and intrigues are to be hatched" with the aid

of as the focus around which native ambition and intrizues are to be hatched with the aid of witch doctors gathered from all the clans, tribes and nations outside of it.

A writer in the Natal Mercury points out that it is not alone British rule that is menaced by this new attitude of the natives, but the supremacy of the white race; and suggests the parcelling out of Zululand strategically for European occupation in order to plant a white population, from which a local suggests the parcelling out of Zululand atrategically for European occupation in order to
plant a white population, from which a local
military force can be drawn, on the soil.
Emphasis is given to the growing intensity
of the native dislike for the white man since
the Boer war, due to many causes. One of
these mentioned in correspondence from
another part of South Africa is the prohibition
against a native buying or owning land except in the name of a white man, in whom
the title must be vested; the other is the increased hut tax and poll tax concurrently with
the importation of Chinese labor to work the
Transvaal gold mines, thus closing one of the
chief sources of wage earning to the surplus
male population of the kraals.

Basutoland, that was never conquered by
either British or Dutch, has always been
regarded by educated yatives of South Africa
as the future rallying Boint of their race; but
it would seem that just now the Zulu country
is leading in the military development of its
fighting power. This may be owing to the
fact of its having a long stretch of sea coast
and a foreign frontier on the north, through
which supplies of arms and ammunition can
be smuggled without much danger of detection. In any case, the fact that anything like
military organization is going on among
seven millions of perhaps the most vigorous

tion. In any case, the fact that anything like military organization is going on among seven millions of perhaps the most vigorous of the African races is a portent not to be overlooked in the present condition of South Africa, and it is not to be wondered at that there is a certain anxiety among the handful of whites scattered over that immense territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Evarts and the Silver Dollar

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your "Quer from Arkansas" in the issue for January 7 (just at hand), in which information is sought regarding he silver dollar feat of George Washingto your reference to the wittleism of Secretary Evarts. suggest that the following may be a contribution not entirely devoid of interest: A few years ago while enjoying with the late Senator Hoar one of hose "country excursions" which will never be forgotten by those privileged to share them with him, the conversation touched upon Lord Coleridge, whom he had known intimately

Remarking that Mr. Hoar was a near relative of Secretary Evarts, I spoke of the famous silver dollar bon mot and asked him if he thought the incident had really occurred or that the story had been invented and "attached" to Mr. Evarts, as has so often happened with good things of Immediately his face lighted up with humor and the "merry twinkle" of the ev which his friends so much loved. "I once asked evarts," he said, "about that story and he denied absolutely, saying that it was entirely without oundation. I afterward asked Lord Coleridge He declared it to be quite true, and said he had been immensely delighted with the Secretary's wit." Mr. Hoar's legal mind fully grasped the humor of a situation involving a direct conflict of testimony on the part of too such eminent witnesses I suppose we shall have to content ourselves with condering whether it was an illustration of the

extreme modesty of Mr. Evarts or the excessive

courtesy of Lord Coleridge.

ASSUAN, Egypt, Jan. 29.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

S. P. C. A. and the Doomed Little Dog. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is what its name implies, why doesn't it live up to it? this question because of an incident that happened at the Shelter House uptown the other day. A friend of mine went there to get a dog for her little boy, and she found just the kind of a one she wanted. He was a bright little dog with clear eyes and a

knowing look and was as lively as a cricket. She asked the custodian for the dog, but that gentleian said she couldn't have him because the law said that every dog which was captured by the society and had no owner had to be put to death. The lady begged hard for the little honeless dog's at the box, and the minister said it was one nife, and offered all sorts of references as to the most piecasing instances of that kindliness good care he would get, but no, the law said the dog had to die, and no matter how many people wanted to save him, he had to die if his owner didn't come for him. Now, if that isn't cruelty, not only to the animal, but to the kindly woman who had a home for him. I want to know. Do you suppose that Henry Bergh would counsel that sort of kindness to animals? There may be need of a law to kill stray dogs, but when a stray has a friend who is willing to care for him and to pay the tax on him, surely there should be some provision to save his life to give the city the amount of the tax, if for no better reason. That sort of prevention of cruelty to animals, I think, should be prevented at once.

HAZING AND GUSH. Midshipmen and Tortured

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Right now is the time for this exaggerated con-demnation of hazing to be stopped. It is said that the Englishman desires more than any other person to see fair play, but I believe that the American has as great a desire for justice as he. It is from belief in this charac teristic, this desire to see every man get a square deal, that I am impelled to write, not as a friend or acquaintance of anybody in the academy. A great wrong has already been done in circulating exaggerated accounts of harmless "kidding." until the public mind has been so filled with visions of students being tortured that it demands criminal. This wrong, however, has been done, and now it remains for us to undo

and not increase the injustice that has already been brought about. A number of students have been sacrificed to an unjust law and the gush of public sym pathy for some midshipmen's imaginary sufferings. Of course, it does not matter

on the farm, while the city boy returns the compliment upon the country lad when highest him on Broadway. Probably then were thousands of hazers in the armies of 'el. A green man cannot even go out camp-ing without being hazed by the old campers of the party. In the English public schools young fellows are made the "fags" of upper classmen. Hazing, then, is practised in ever-organization and society upon the earth; it is not brutal, and neither does it come from a degenerate spirit. degenerate spirit.
Mr. Johnson and those who believe wit

Mr. Johnson and those who believe with him these exaggerated stories remind me of my boyish terrors of the suffering of being initiated into a certain secret society in the neighborhood. When the time actually came for the torture, how trifling and petty the suffering in reality proved. Once having passed through the initiation I enjoyed getting back at the next fellow. At the same time that I actually hazed the next man took pains to circulate among those that were not members how severe the initiation really was. This is perfectly natural, the society thus kept up the fear which it desired to inspire in the minds of those on the oitside. In short, we did not want people that were sandless"; and then also each member took pleasure in describing his particular trisis, and he never told them without adding something from his imagination. By the time a tory like this land hear told throse or four four story like this land hear told throse or four four story like this land hear told throse or four four story like this land hear told there or four four story like this land hear told there or four four story like this land hear told there or four four story like this land hear told there or four four story like this land hear told them without adding something from his imagination. and he never told them without adding something from his imagination. By the time a
story like this had been told three or four
times outside it had been told three or four
times outside it had been so exaggerated as
to be absolutely unrecognizable, and many
a good laugh we had over such stories.
Some people possibly believe still that a
tenderfoot in Texas is made to dance while
a drunken cowboy shoots at his feet with a
sixshooter. But the facts of the case are
that a newcomer is simply "joshed" in a
perfectly good tempered way by the men.
Nothing could be further from the truth than
these tales of the West, but still they flid
believers.
Now, the point that I wish to make is that

these tales of the West, but still they find believers.

Now, the point that I wish to make is that this is exactly what has happened at the academy in reward to hazing. It is the same as in the case of the secret society; the public, who are the outsiders, or non-members not knowing the real inner circumstances, in believing these stories are getting a totally untrue and false view of the hazings and the hazers. Naturally the sufferings of the midshipmen due to hazing have been greatly exaggerated and the deeds of the hazers correspondingly magnified.

I believe that any student, no matter how small and physically weak, can, if he has the right spirit, finish his course despite hazing, that the toughs, &c., live only in the imagination. I never said that the hazing was necessary to make a man brave; that is ridiculous. The thing that I do desire is that this thing should be looked at with common sense and justice; possibly then a law could be acatily rushed therety contents.

ense and justice possibly then a law could e easily rushed through Congress to diculous dismissals of men, who might NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.

SCHOOL LAW AMENDMENTS. Public Education Association Against the Tompkins Bills.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The Public Education Association has sent this letter to Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, op-posing the Tompkins bills, now before the Legislature: The Public Education Association of New York

city wishes to register its strong opposition to Assembly bills 417 and 419, introduced by Mr. Tome

Bill 417-The district superintendents are viri ally the superintendents' deputies. It will, there fore, not be possible to hold the superintendents for the teaching done in the schools unless they have some voice in the choice of the assistants. The choosing of district superintendents is an expert matter, and, therefore, the board of superintendents ought to nominate these officer The Board of Education can still refuse to appoint

Bill 419-To determine the kind of examinations and tests which applicants should be pass requires expert knowledge. expected that a lay board, such as the Board of Education is and should be, can decide upon such matters as well as the expert who is devoting his

life to educational problems. Licensing teachers is also the work of an expert. To judge of the teaching capacity of a person is a very difficult expert matter.

To take the City Superintendent from the Board of Examiners will divorce completely the examining board from those who are making demands of the teachers appointed from the eligible lists. These

demands are constantly changing as they should, and therefore a close official connection is necessary. The association thinks that in both bills there is no distinction kept in mind between lay and expert questions, which should be decided by the respective lay and expert members of the Department of the decided by the respective lay and expert members of the Department

Another great objection to the bills is that are so divided that it will be difficult to ple sponsibility. The animus of both bills seems personal animosity against the present City intendent. If that is so, the proper thing to get the right superintendent, not to the good law.

MIRIAM SUIRO PRICE

MIRIAM SUTRO PRICE. NEW YORK, Feb. 14. Chronicles of the Brooklyn Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I went to Brooklyn Sunday last, which is not remarkable in the lives of some New Yorkers, at least, and wall there I went to church, which may be somewhat But still more unusual, nay re more unusual. But still more unusual, in markable, I heard the minister tell a stor. happening on the Brooklyn Bridge. He said-it was in illustration of a point he was making that only a few days before, while crossing the Brooklynward on a surface car, a box fell from a loaded wagon on the roadway ahead of The motorman yelled to the driver, but could not hear and drove on. Then the me had a conference with the conductor, the stopped and the two men went after the was too heavy for them, and two passengers too platform of the car, the motorman let chase of the wagon from which the box had dropped and just at the end of the Bridge they called a half on the driver and he stopped. Then the four met got hold of the box again and carried it over and loaded it on to the wagon, the driver meanwhile looking on smiling. So were the four men tagging most pleasing instances of that kindliness of i manity for its kind that he had witnessed in ma a year And wasn't it, now? Could it have pos-sibly happened anywhere outside of Brooklyn

Would it have happened if the wagon had been If the box had fallen coming this way? track and blocked the car, enough passenger would have got off, swearing mad, to have it out of the way so they could have rush but do you believe they would have d the preacher says he saw them do at the what he says he did, or was it merely from the mind of a kindly man who would

see that sort of thing every day in the werk NEW YORK, Feb. 15.